THE NEW ERA.

FRED'K DOUGLASS. Corresponding Editor.

All communications should be addressed, Publishers New Era, Lock Box 31. The leaders of Frederick Douglass, Esq., our Correspon

ing Editor, will be designated thus #. This paper is not responsible for the views expres

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1870.

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Republicans Attention!

ROOMS OF THE UNION CONGRESSIONAL REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1870. The Republican State and Congressional Committees in the several States are respectfully requested to place themselves in communication with this Committee at their earliest convenience, with a view to co-operate in the coming

All communications should be addressed Congressional Republican Executive Committee, Washington, D. C.

close of the campaign. JAMES H. PLATT, Jr., Secretary.

The Union Congressional Republican Executive Committee.

The organization of the Union Congressional Republican Executive Committee is as follows. Republican papers throughout the country will themselves, and teach their children to do the aid the good cause by copying the list of the

officers of the committee: Hon. HENRY WILSON, Chairman, HON. JAS. H. PLATT, Jr., Secretary,

HON. SIMON CAMERON, HON. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER,

Hon. B. F. RICE,

HON. FRED. A. SAWYER HON. JOHN A. LOGAN,

HON. JOHN H. KETCHAM.

HON. AARON A. SARGENT,

WILLIAM S. HUNTINGTON, Treasurer, All communications should be addressed

SEND ON YOUR MONEY. - We receive a great many letters, saying that several subscribers have been obtained, and requesting us to forward the papers, and they will remit as soon as a certain number of subscribers are procured. We keep no book of account with subscribers, and cannot send any paper until the mortey is received. Our friends should send the names, with the money, just as fast as they are obtained, to prevent dissatisfaction on the part of

Prof. Perry, who perambulates and orates in the pay of the Free-Trade League, was recently speaking his piece at Urbana, Ohio, condition of British to American workingmen. instancing that a suit of clothes equal to his, which cost \$45, was recently bought in London by a friend for \$10. A workingman present was impelled by this statement to ask-"How much did the Euglish tailor receive for making that \$10 suit of clothes ?" The Professor did not seem to know, nor to consider that point material - wherein the workingmen present didn't agree with him.

mies is as evident and surprising as the inferiority of French generalship. In the engagement near Worth the soldiers of McMahon fought all day without food, and were left in the heat of the battle without ammunition. Every circumstance which the French bring to light by way of accounting for their defeat shows how badly they were handled and makes the possibility of their ultimate success more remote.

Sir Francis Crossley, of Halifax, England, recently gave £200,000 to different benevolent institutions, with the stipulation that it shall all be invested in United States bonds, and shall not be converted into other securities till the Government redeems them. Even then the money must be invested in United States securities, or stocks which have paid good to shreds and now claims the reward as the dividends.

On Which Side?

The rebel Democracy are confidently predicting that they will control every Southern those in the Southern States, that the success or executive control.

Democrats will scarcely deny these facts:

ought, by this time, to know better than to of division, the safety in organized effort and united counsel, and the insecurity of irregular effort and distracted council.

We think that colored men are too wise to life itself. divide their strength, in a contest which involves their personal and political rights, and too brave to be driven into the ranks of the enemy by threats of violence.

We regard the present contest as of vital importance to our race. It is to be a test of both their capacity and fidelity. They have all to hope from the continued success of the Republican party-nothing of good to expect and advances their own personal interests. from the success of the rebel Democracy.

We warn our friends against dissensions of all kinds; against personal contests; against premature ambition for distinction or position. So that the representative men you select have a past record which assures their future frienddoes not matter whether they be your personal beware of such men-especially should those under the severest penalty. ambition. Judge men by the company they keep-by the record they have made. If they and with your enemies, oppose them.

Temper of the Southern People. A correspondent of the New York Tribune has been in North Carolina looking into the condition of things there, especially the Ku-Klux movements. In the course of his observations and investigations he met W. A. SMITH, Esq., President of the North Carolina railroad. Mr. S., though occupying a high position in the State, is a decided Republican, and the correspondent gives his views upon political quesof the white people generally to be one of bitter hatred towards the Government. But we can give only a single instance to sustain this opinion. And that refers to the temper of the women of the State. Of them he says that they are almost unanimously very bitter in their feeling against the United States Hon. James H. Platt, M. C., Secretary Union Government. The old rebel race were bringing so will the Republicans of the South be ruined dollars in interest on the public debt. up a new generation of Government haters. His own wife was not in accord with himself, Republican journals throughout the country and he had all he could do to keep his children are requested to publish this notice conspicu- from being thoroughly imbued with the feeling of enmity toward the national and State Gov-Those willing to do so will aid the cause by ernments and negro political equality. He sending their papers to us regularly until the thought that unless energetic measures were taken to forestall such a result, another rebellion was inevitable. And this seems to be the general feeling among the Republicans with

whom I have conversed. A Northern man can form no conception of the bitterness of spirit and hatred of this class toward the national Government. They hate it same. At the immediate close of the rebellion. while humiliated with the consciousness of utbeen. The North could have imposed its own terms and have carried them out. But, through the instrumentality of Andrew Johnson, who inspired the Southern Democracy with the hope of a return to political power, the opportunity was lost. Said Mr. SMITH: "There ought to have been hangings throughout the South of COLONEL J. H. CLENDENING, Ass't Secretary, such as could have been convicted of murder at the close of the war, and they would average to at least one for every county in the South. Hon. Jas. H. Platt, Jr., M. C., Washington, There should have been confiscation of the property of prominent rebels, and their influence for evil would be now crippled. It was a mistaken magnanimity that let the rebels off so easily. They did not expect it themselves, and the results of the policy showed its error." To remedy that error now it would be necessary to adopt the most stringent measures against the Ku-Klux and its friends, who were the old aristocratic element of the South.

Death of Admiral Farragut.

sad event by the previous reports of his dancitizen, and a braver officer than DAVID GLAS- sident then treated the whole set with contume-COE FARRAGUT, nor one who held a higher and warmer place in the heart of the American people. His invaluable services to the nation during the rebellion, his gallant chivalrous The defective organization of the French ar- bearing upon every occasion, had won for him universal admiration, esteem, and affection. And now that his name is added to the long list of patriots, heroes, and statesmen who have been taken from us by death during the year, his memery will be revered as few Americans ever have been.

> A Frenchman who keeps a saloon at White Pine, Nevada, claims the \$500 reward offered by his patriotic countrymen of San Francisco for the capture of the first Prussian flag. Noting his loquacity on the subject of the valor of the French army, some mischievous Americans procured a Prussian flag, and at night flung it the breeze from the flagstaff surmounting the Frenchman's saloon. On discovering the offensive bunting, the enraged Monsieur tore it

A Few Words of Warning.

as confidently assert that they will elect very in the late war depends upon the success of the ally redeemed all its pledges, and so wisely and gan, and the credit of its final passage is due nearly all the Congressmen from those States. Republican party in the elections which occur beneficially administered the affairs of the to him almost exclusively. As we stated in a They know well this cannot be done, unless by during the coming fall. Attorney General Government, as the Republican. persuasion, intimidation, or violence they can AKERMAN said in the course of his remarks at secure for their candidates a large number of Lincoln Hall, in this city, on Friday evening of slavery, preserve the Union from the acts and being involved in almost hopeless confucolored votes, or prevent a large number of last, that the principles of reconstruction were colored men from voting at all. Now, the col- vet living issues, and could not with safety to ored men of the South know by sad experience | the country be ignored in the coming campaign that the laws and constitutional provisions, by by the Republican party either North or South. which their freedom and civil and political Residing, as he has, for more than a quarter of rights are secured, have been enacted and a century in the wealthiest and most aristoadopted by the Republican party, against the cratic section of the South, where he has lived united opposition of the Democrats in Con- on terms of intimacy with many of the leaders CHANAN's administration and the whole Demogress and in every State. They know, also, in the late rebellion, he now gives it as his firm | cratic party North, plunged the nation into a that to endow the Democratic party with power opinion that, should the Democrats succeed in is a practical nullification of all these laws and returning a majority of the next House, they can party was to prepare to resist this rebel constitutional guarantees; that, if not wholly will overturn all the legislation touching the Democratic rebellion and to preserve the Union. repealed, these laws and guarantees will be set reconstruction of the Southern States. Nay, After a four years' war, which cost the nation throughout to defeat any bill but one fixing ministration. To these responsibilities, and to terest themselves in procuring and forwarding at defiance wherever Democrats have legislative more, they will so hamper the Administration the lives of half a million of brave men, four the time for an election in Georgia. by obstructive measures that it will be rendered | thousand millions of dollars, and untold sufferalmost powerless to protect the Unionists and ing and woe to millions more, the infernal conand if they do deny them, it will be without Republicans of the States so recently in rebel- spiracy was crushed out, and the Democratic sincerity, and with the mental reservation and lion. This warning does not come too soon, for party rendered eternally infamous. resolve that the negro shall go to the wall the with it comes intelligence of bickerings, ill During this terrible war against the Democracy moment Democrats are placed at the head of feeling, and threatened divisions in the Republican party enacted the intention of Congress in passing it. Happen-

lican ranks of several of the Southern districts. | homestead law, giving to every man in the In view of these incontrovertible facts, is it | Should they be continued the result can easily | Union who will occupy it, one hundred and possible that colored men can be found who be foreseen—the triumph of the old secession sixty acres of land. No more noble and gene- few days since, requesting him, as the author of are so blind to their own interest, so careless Democracy and the enactment of such laws as rous measure was ever adopted. of their dear-bought rights, so forgetful of the will drive Republicans in the South from their wrongs and outrages which they have suffered homes. Do our friends in the South desire to by the Republican party, almost at the beginat the command of the Democracy, as to turn bring upon themselves such a dire calamity? ning of the rebellion, was the Pacific Railroad, and lick the hands of their life-long oppressors? Do they wish to lose at one fell swoop all they opening to us a great highway across the con-We think colored men ought, by this time, to have so manfully battled for during the past tinent, and the nearest route to China. be able to distinguish friends from foes. They five years? If they do not, and desire to live in peace and prosperity, let them at once drop and the one which will render it immortal, is love or fear their vanquished and bitter oppo- all bickerings among themselves and close up THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, the most terrible To the Editor of the New Era: nents. They ought, by this time, to feel and their ranks for the onset of their enemies. They scourge the world ever saw. understand the power of union, the weakness should remember that they are battling for principles and not men-for principles which lowed by the Civil Rights Bill, securing to these underlie the very foundation of our republican four millions of freedmen all the honor and institutions-for principles as vital to them as dignity of American citizens.

the case that the defeated candidates are sel- though not allowed to vote. fish, unprincipled men, caring nothing for the party, only so far as it subserves their own ends openly, but queitly and insiduously through persons less prominent than themselves; thus ship to the race, and their fidelity to the prin- the great injury they are doing both themselves, entitled the "Enforcement Bill," authorizing by the Legislature. This, I say, has been my heart and soul of that civil war, and that its ciples which everywhere underlie justice, it their party, and their country. Let our friends and requiring the enforcement of all of them impression. I know that others, whose opinions death would be the annihilation of the Rebelof our own race give them a wide berth. Heed personal preference, and fidelity as superior to no counsel that would create dissensions in the of secession is not broken, and where members of the Republican party are scourged by disguised ex-rebel soldiers, and their property burned and destroyed before their very eyes. You should in all cases be governed by the majority of your Republican friends, and firmly lax. abide by their decision. In a republic like ours, a majority must rule. It was the aggressions of a minority of slaveholders which by allowing the Democratic party to succeed ranks. We appeal to them, then, to lay aside eight millions of dollars. all bickerings and unite as one man in behalf of your friends, as fairly expressed in conven- millions of dollars. tion, and frown down all attempts on the part of interested parties to create dissensions in your ranks. Remember that without the most perfect harmony and thorough and complete achieved will be lost, and terror, chaos, and States. Let individual preferences be laid cratic rebellion debt.

and elevation of men. A Ruffianly Shoddvite.

JIM FISK, Jr., is undoubtedly a first-class blackguard; if not, something a good deal worse. Indeed, we should risk nothing in denouncing him as an unmitigated scamp, as his swindling operations in the Erie Railroad stock leave little doubt on this point. But it is to his character as an ill-bred, vulgar, ruffianly apstart that we desire to refer; and all these traits he has exhibited in an eminent degree by his conduct towards President GRANT. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Long Branch, says that this fellow Fisk, who is there, has twice offered premeditated insults to the President, and that he meditated a third one. One of these insults consisted in putting his thumb to his nose when the President drove past him; and another was the moving off a boat while the President approached. The leading citizen of the Branch told an edi-Admiral FARRAGUT died at Portsmouth, New | tor of my acquaintance that if Fisk had carried Hampshire, Sunday last, in the 70th year of his | into execution a grosser insult he proposed, the

feelings, nor position, nor sense of citizenship, as he has a regiment of militia, and no end of bullies about him, and as his six-horse drag goes every night the whole length of the beach drive, and he cannot be evaded, the President's position here this summer is at least uncomfortable. Already his indescribably ruffian enemy has discriminated between the newspapers which shall or shall not come to Long Branch upon his steamboats-seeking to compound criticism upon his conduct-and whatever be the fate of the present season, Long Branch will have need to rue the day she ever had such a patron as Fisk, Jr. The whole Fisk gang is at Long Branch. Movements were lately on foot to buy the notorious Judge BAR-

Rockaway.

rious Record.

Our friends should remember, and especially No party in all history ever so faithfully car-State after the approaching election; and they of almost every principle fought for and gained ried out the purposes of its creation, so effects- Howard, the distinguished Senator from Michi-

of traitors, develop the resources of the country, and establish a Government of the people.

claims of wisdom, patriotism, and fidelity. Upon the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860, the Southern Democracy, aided by Mr. Bubloody civil war. The first act of the Republi-

But the noblest act of the Republican party, than the author of the act:

This glorious achievement was speedily fol-

In order to secure equal representation, a There is not, perhaps, a district in any State | constitutional amendment was next adopted of the Union where a Republican majority declaring that persons who are denied the exists where is not also to be found several as- elective franchise shall not be counted in basis pirants for the Congressional nomination. Of of representation, as was the law under slavery, course all cannot have it; and it is very often when three-fifths of the slaves were counted, lature, that too is to be determined by the cess and grasped the scepter of political power.

ments to the Constitution, both designed to this term is or can be prolonged beyond next protect the rights of freedmen, a fifteenth has November. The act of Congress does not as-When, therefore, they are defeated in their been adopted, securing to all colored men, sume to solve this question, as it arises not schemes for a nomination they commence to North and South, the right of franchise, and under any, act of Congress, but solely under sow the seeds of discord and dissension, not all other political and civil rights possessed by the State constitution. My own opinion has white citizens.

hiding behind parties who do not comprehend Rights Act efficient, a law has been enacted, without a direct act to that effect to be passed

party, and remember that on the success of the have enacted a law especially designed to se- prolong their terms in such a way as to pre-Republican party depends the protection of cure homes to our race at the South. The fifty vent an election every two years. Whatever though it was upheld by the aggregated interare of and with your friends, trust them-if of your property, and, it may be, your own per- millions of Government land in the Southern may be, in this respect, the proper construction sonal safety and that of your family and friends. States has therefore been exclusively set apart of the State constitution, the act of readmis-We speak now more especially to those of our for them, and they can secure a homestead of sion does not assume to solve it, but leaves it own race residing in the South, where the spirit one hundred and sixty acres whenever they to be settled by the proper local authorities.

> measures we have enumerated were bitterly op- undertake the duty of judging and determining posed by the Democratic party. Their hatred a difficult question of local law arising under a for the colored man was never permitted to re-

But we have only enumerated a small portions at some length. He represents the feeling brought on the late rebellion—a desire or dis- slavery, securing freedom and justice, proviposition on the part of a small minority to ding homesteads for every landless man in the as judges in the matter. either rule or ruin the country. You know the Union, and building a railroad to the Pacificresult of that fearful contest-how that minority | they have paid of the four thousand millions failed to ruin the country, but ruined them- of debt which the Democratic rebellion for selves. And just as they ruined themselves in slavery cost the nation, one thousand and an insane attempt to rule the country in oppo- seven hundred million dollars of the principal, sition to the expressed wishes of the majority, and eight hundred and fifty-two millions of

From 1863 to 1870 the Republican administhrough divisions and dissensions in their own tration has paid in bounties to soldiers ninety

Since the war begun they have paid to maimed of their regularly nominated candidate for Con- or disabled soldiers, and to the widows and orgress. Stand by the decision of the majority phans of soldiers, one hundred and thirty-seven

The gross amount paid to the army and to volunteers during the rebellion was one thousand one hundred and forty millions of d llars.

The Republican administration of General organization the great victories you have GRANT, in the sixteen months of its continuance, has not only promptly met all the obligaconfusion will reign supreme throughout the tions of the Government, but has paid off one entire length and breadth of the reconstructed hundred and fifty-six millions of the Demoaside, and remember that you are laboring for

Such is a meagre record of the acts of the ter defeat, they were willing and expected to the success of the great principles of the Re- Republican party during the ten years it has be more severely dealt with than they have publican party, and not for the advancement been in power. At every step of its onward march it has encountered the persistent, un-Democracy, as well out of Congress as in.

> Not one single one of all the wise, humane, patriotic, and just measures inaugurated by the Republican party for the honor, prosperity, general welfare of the people, has received the support of that party, or any of its leaders.

And the Democracy, as a party, stands now where it did all through the rebellion, where it did during all the long struggle to bring the rebel States back into the Union with Republican forms of Government, and where it ever will stand-the deadly enemy to civil and po-

Whoever else may trust such a false and anti-Republican party, we do not believe our people can either honorably or safely do so.

The Congressional Elections.

In nearly every State elections are to be held his fall for members of the Forty-second Conevery Republican district, especially in the seeple of the Branch would have lynched him. South, should be saved. Our only danger However exaggerated these things may be, it comes from dissensions in our own ranks. We and, in the course of it, set forth the superior gerous illness. Admiral FARRAGUT was born appears certain that Fisk has a deep malignant say to our friends close up—fall in, every man at a place called Campbell's Station, July 5, feeling toward the President, and that he is law- -take your place in the column! The time of 1801. There is not a year during our national less and audacious enough to exhibit it. He action is fast approaching. It is the duty of existence that the nation has been called to alleges that so far from ABEL R. CORBIN get- every Republican to sustain the regular candimourn the loss of so many eminent men as the ting poor by his conspiracy with Gould and dates of the Republican party-no matter how present. But amongst them all there is not a Fisk, he Corbin, got a million of money, and objectionable the candidate may be personally. more truly noble charact a more patriotic nearly beggared both his coadjutors. The Pre- If he is certain to act with the Republican party in Congress, vote and work for him. ly, and as Fisk has all the steamboat conveni- Work for your favorites by all honorable means ences which reach this place, as he has neither up to the day of the meeting of the nominating Convention. Then whatever the decision of the Convention, abide by it, and work for the nomi-

nee. Any other course will kill any party. The Democrats are shrewd politicians. Where Republicans are in the majority, their favorite tactics consist in fomenting and encouraging splits in our party. They offer money and encouragement to dissatisfied men to bolt regular nominations, and, where possible, get an independent candidate to run as a Republican. We warn our friends in every Southern district against attempts of this kind. Look out particularly for men claiming to be Republicans who are trying to create and increase dissatisfaction in the party-men who care more for self than party or principles, and who are de-NARD a cottage and lot there, and these beings will kill the spot as surely as the ocean killed termined to rule or ruin. We warn our friends against these dangers, and call upon them earnestly to frown down all attempts to destroy the Job PRINTING of every description done with unity and harmony of the great Republican

As our readers will recollect, the author of the Georgia reconstruction bill is Hon. J. M. previous article, the subject, after having con-It was organized to resist the encroachments sumed many weeks of the time of the Senate, sion, was apparently abandoned, when Senator Howard took it in charge and secured its pass-A brief record of the acts of the Republican age through both branches of Congress. And party will prove the perfect justice of these now that it has become a law, and Congress relieved of the vexed question, others are claiming the honor of originating and procuring the passage of the bill. Amongst others most persistent opponent of the measure, is attempting to appropriate the whole credit of it. But the truth is that JIM BROOKS OF DAN VOR-HEES deserve as much, for he acted with them

But it was not to settle the question of credit in regard to the settlement of this Georgia question that we now refer to the matter. Our object was to introduce the opinion of Senator Howard as to the meaning of the bill, and the ing personally to know the agency Senator Howard had in it, we addressed him a note a the bill, to favor us with his understanding of Another important public measure enacted its character and purpose, especially as to the question of a continuance of the term of office of the Governor, &c., beyond the two years for which they were elected. The following is his answer, and who is more competent to give it

DETROIT, August 9, 1870.

Yours of the 5th instant is received. I have not the Georgia act before me, but well recollect the legal construction belonging to it. The clause you refer to leaves to the proper State authorities the task and the duty of determining the period of the tenure of the State offices, and the criterion is the State constitution itself. On this subject the language of the act is too plain for cavil. As to the term of office of members of the present State Legissame instrument. But, under the instrument, Besides the thirteenth and fourteenth amend- the question has long been agitated whether been that such a prolongation of the term of The Republican party not only passed a gene- view of the State constitution, and hold that ral homestead act, but since the rebellion they it does not permit the State Legislature to And such, I think, was by far the wisest course. Every one of the great and vitally important | Congress could not, in my judgment, safely the responsibility of its decision should be devolved upon the State authorities than that the tion of the acts performed by the Republican Senate and House of Representatives in Conparty. Besides saving the Union, abolishing gress assembled should, before being called upon by any public exigency, undertake to act-

J. M. HOWARD.

Democracy, Its Character and Aims.

It should be remembered that the late rebellion, which was the immediate cause of the present national debt and our burden of taxation. was maugurated under and by a Democratic administration, and carried on by the Democratic party, under Democratic leaders.

It should be remembered that the copperhead eaders and their rebel allies are influenced by the same relentless hostility to the principles of Republican liberty now as during the rebellion, and are acting in concert, through the same treasonable agencies, to regain control of the Government.

It should be remembered that the settled policy of the Democratic party is TO REPUDIATE AND ANNUL all the constitutional amendments and laws of Congress conferring RQUAL shrunk from and avoided it. They were sorely RIGHTS upon all classes of citizens, and all the acts of Congress reconstructing the Southern States on this just basis.

It should be remembered that one plank in the Democratic platform is the repudiation of scrupulous, malignant opposition of the rebel our national debt and the degradation of the national character.

It should be remembered that the Democratic party in national convention have endorsed General FRANK BLAIR'S declaration of June, 1868, that "there is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives," and that "we must restore the Constitution before we can restore the finances, and to do this we must have a President who will execute the will of the peo-Congress, known as the reconstruction acts."

Maryland Election.

In the Fifth Congressional District of this gress. It is of the utmost importance that State there will be quite a lively contest for the progress of the ages it has been given to few, nomination. The prominent candidates are in any form or by any modes, to achieve a work WILLIAM J. ALBERT and JAMES A. GARY. Mr. ALBERT is an old war-horse of the Republican party, a true and well-tried adherent to its principles. He has already been twice brought forward by his friends unsuccessfully. His record, however, is all that one could ask and he has been identified with the interests of the colored people since 1860.

Mr. GARY is also a Republican. It is a little singular that most of the warm friends of this gentleman were last year the adherents of Mr. ALBERT. It is said Mr. GARY will make more liberal use of his wealth than his rival for the nomination.

Mr. Francis Miller, of Montgomery, is also named in connection with the representation of this District. He will most probably have the influence of the Society of Friends, very many of whom are residents of his District. Mr. MILLER has the advantage of being a fluent

The contest thus far has been a triangular one, with the odds in favor of Mr. ALBERT. There is however, "another Richmond in the field" as we learn from the Anapolis Gazette of the 12th inst, that a movement is being made probably amongst the colored voters) to present the name of Maj. W. J. VANDERLIP to the committee. The Major is a carpet-bagger. He settled in Anapolis in 1866 as agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, and has been since then

Practical Republicanism-A Glo- The Georgia Reconstruction Bill. been and is a very efficient superintendent of of character demand that Republicans now, as schools, and labors earnestly for the advancement of the educational interests of the colored people. He has our best wishes for his success.

Address of the Republican Congressional Committee.

To the Republicans of the United States:

The Executive and Legislative Departments f the National Government and two-thirds of the State Governments have been committed to your keeping. Such power carries with it grave responsibilities. The people, as is their right, will hold you to a strict accountability for the exercise of this great trust. Elections are soon to be held for the National House of Representatives. These elections will determine the political complexion of the popular branch of General FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, though the Congress. They will, too, determine the political character of several State Governments. And these results will be accepted as the verdict of the people upon the ideas, principles, and policies of the Republican party, and upon the measures and character of the National Adthe gravity of these issues, your thoughtful consideration is invoked.

In the present juncture it behooves the Republican party not to forget its origin, nor its history. Amid the difficulties that beset it, and the responsibilities and labor, which the needs of the country in the new and untried condition of affairs imposes, it should remember that it was born of the nation's necessities, and thus far it has grandly met the exigencies for which it was formed. Having passed triumphantly through three great eras of its history, it is now summoned to enter upon its fourth. Gathering, therefore, inspiration from past successes, it should grapple hopefully and with unshrinking confidence with the duties of the present and near future.

Recurring to their origin, Republicans will remember, when the land was the theatre of a stern and irrepressible conflict between the demons of Slavery and caste and the spirit of liberty and equality, when the slave power held great interests and powerful organizations in its grasp and ruled the nation with imperial sway, that the founders of the party instructed by passing events, with convictions deepened and zeal quickened by the teachings of history and of holy writ, and inspired by the deathless words of the patriots, statesmen, and heroes of our earlier time, rose to the exigencies of the hour, opposed the haughty ambitions, the maddening passions, the cruel prejudices, and the disorganizing theories of the dominating majority, and, although long overborne by numbers, still struggled on amid jeers, insults, mobs, blows, and assassinations, till under the lead of Abraham Lincoln they achieved suc-Entering upon its second era, appaling responsibilities at once arose. The slave masters,

n the pride and arrogance of power, instantly plunged the nation into the fire and blood o civil war. But the Republican party rose with the crisis. It raised money in unstinted measure, organized vast armies, created powerful navies, fought bloody battles, crushed the most gigantic rebellion of all recorded history, and saved a nation's life. It was then, amid the To render these amendments and the Civil members of the State Legislature cannot occur clash of arms, that the Republican party saw that Slavery was the relentless and unappeasare entitled to my high regard, take a different | lion, the unity of the Republic, and the development of free institutions. Against cowardly fears, selfish instincts, and unreasoning passions and prejudices, it pronounced the doom of that hideous and horrid system of human bondage, ests of three thousand millions of dollars, hedged about by the accumulated passions and preudices, prides and ambitions of seven generations, and intrenched within the social, politi cal and ecclesiastical organizations and affiliations of life. By a series of executive and legislative acts it broke the chains and lifted from the depths of chattelhood up to the summits of manhood four and a half millions of hapless bondmen, and stood before the nations with State constituion; and it seems far better that their riven fetters in one hand and their title deeds to freedom in the other.

The war ended, the Rebellion subdued, the bondmen emancipated, the Republican party entered upon the third era of its eventful history. Though conquered by arms the Rebels did not accept the just, humane, and generous ideas of the victors, nor did they return to their proper allegiance and loyalty to the Government, but still bemoaning the "lost cause" they remained unsubdued in will and unrepentant in spirit and purpose. Though made free the bondinen were homeless, without property, without employment, subject to the cruel laws against free people of color which had always disgraced Southern legislation, and in the midst of a people exasperated by defeat and maddened by their loss of power still longer to hold and oppress. Property was swept away, industry dis organized, society disintegrated, and States

were without lawful governments. Upon the Republican party devolved the task of reconstruction. To its intrinsic difficulties were added the intense hostility of the exrebels, the lingering prejudices long engendered by the slave system, the timid counsels of Conservatism, and the apostacy of the Executive. Great interests and powerful combinations sought to so reconstruct the South as to place the power in the hands of the late slaveholding class, and leave the helpless freedmen in the abject condition of practical serfdom. Seldom in history has there been imposed upon any body of men a work of greater magnitude or difficulty. The Republicans might have tempted to do so. But they resisted the temptation of official power and patronage, the threats of Executive dictation, and all other adverse influences, and with sublime fidelity and courage addressed themselves to the herculean task.

To aid in reorganizing disordered industries, caring for, protecting, and instructing the emancipated bondmen in the new duties of their changed condition, the Republicans established the Freedmen's Bureau, which, by the wise expenditure of a few million of dollars, did an incalculable work for order, peace, and rehabili tation of Southern society. To reconstruct rebellious States on the solid basis of equal rights, they gave suffrage to the freedmen in the reconstruction measures. To secure citizenship and civil rights to a wronged and hated race, they proposed and adopted the Fourteenth | Address before the Southern Assa-Amendment and enacted the Bill of Civil Rights. To establish by irreversible guarantees equal political rights and privileges, they adopted the Fifteenth Amendment, and as a crowning act for freedom, they provided by law for the enforcement of those amendments thus newly enshrined within the Constitution. Thus ple by trampling into dust the usurpations of the Republicans against the sternest opposition. against misrepresentation, against appalling obstacles, have struggled on until the rebel States, reconstructed on the basis of impartial doctrines of the Declaration of Independence made assured and practical realities. In the bered by coming generations.

Having achieved this grand work, having passed through these three eras of its history, the Republican party, entering on its fourth era, was summoned to deal with questions relating to the national debt, the currency, finances, and taxation, to reforms in the military, naval, and Indian service, and whatever remaining burdens and legacies were left by the war. Concerning these questions there are apparent diversities of interests and real differences of opinion. The solutions of some of them are embarrassed by grave difficulties. They require time as well as financial skill and practical statesmanship for their adjustment. Differences of opinion on matters so recondite and complex, in an organization embracing so many men of large intelligence, trained to habits of independent thought, expression, and modes of action, are inevitable. They are indeed to be expected and desired, for from such freedom of discussion truth is elicited and proper modes of action are deduced. The men, therefore, who stood firmly while in a minority, amid the denunciations, arrogance, and scorn of nower: the men who met the stern exigencies of civil war with such heroic courage, who assailed the slave power and extirpated the slave system; the men who grappled so successfully with the perplexing and pregnant issues of reconstruction, lifted helpless freedmen up to citizenship, exalted them to the hights of civil and political rights and privileges, and made the nation free in fact as well as in name, should not shrink from the less momentous and less embarrassing questions now before them.

Patriotism, principle, the continued existpromptness, and in the best style of the art, at the New Era Steam Printing Establishment. so deeply, so vitally interested.

| printing | prin Radical Republicans. Major VANDERLIP has party, and a due sense of self-respect and pride their ruffianism.

in the past, should have faith in this capacity to carry forward to completion reforms so auspiciously begun. It came into being as an organization of reform and progress, and should be ever ready to accept the living issues of the hour and march abreast with the spirit of the age. Unaided it has fought the battles of reform with constancy and courage. Nor in the work still before it can it hope for aid from those who still cling to the traditions of the past, pride themselves on their conservatism. and who, during the conflicts of the past twenty years have resisted all reform, and mourned over every effete and hateful abuse as it fell. If there are Republicans who are weary of the ascendancy of a party which has achieved such crowning victories, who are tired of the responsibilities of power, and would relinquish it to other hands, they should remember that there are none worthy to accept it. For surely they cannot fail to see that the Democratic party, by its policy during the closing years of its power, and by its blind and unrelenting opposition to reformatory measures while out o power, even now, as if smitten by judicial lindness, refusing to accept the constitutional amendments as fixed and final, has demon-

strated its utter incapacity for such a trust. Accustomed to success even against fearful odds, and underrating perhaps the intrinsic difficulties of the pending issues, many Repub licans looked to Gen. Grant's administration with high raised expectations. Of course, they have been impatient, and not always satisfied with results. But while toese expectations have not been fully realized in the action of either the President or of Congress, much has been achieved; enough, at any rate, to satisfy them that the difficult problems will be wrought out and the hoped-for results accomplished.

Gen. Grant came into office pledged to main tain inviolate the public faith, reduce the national debt, diminish taxation, appreciate the currency, reform abuses in the civil and mili tary service, and maintain order in the States lately in rebellion. By the combined action of the President, the Heads of Departments, Congress, and the General of the Army, many buses have been corrected and many reforms naugurated. President Grant's Indian policy is bringing forth evidences of its justice, its humanity and its wisdom. The firm, just, and generous policy of the administration toward the States lately in rebellion, has brought much of order and security, and crimes have largely diminished. In the interests of economy the services of thousands of employes, both civil and military, have been dispensed with. The currency has been appreciated in value by tens and scores of millions of dollars, and the national credit has been largely strengthened.

Without any increase in the articles subject to taxation, or in the rate of taxation, the reve nues of the fiscal year ending 30th of June 1870, were nearly four hundred and nine mil lions of dollars against less than three hundred and seventy-one millions for the year ending 30th of June, 1869, showing a gain of nearly thirty-eight millions of dollars. On the other hand, the expenses of the fiscal year, 1870 were less than those of 1869 by more than twenty-nine million of dollars, thus showing an nereased revenue, and saving in expenditures of more than sixty-seven millions of dollars in the first fiscal year of Gen. Grant's adminss tration. In the last 16 months of Mr. Johnson's administration, the receipts from customs and internal revenue were less than three hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars. During the first 16 months of Gen. Grant's adminand sixty-nine millions, showing an increase of nearly ninety-seven millions of dollars.

Republicans will remember that during the last two years of Mr. Johnson's administration he removed Republicans appointed by Mr. Lincoln and others who adhered to the principles of the Republican party, and appointed Democrats where he could do so. The character of these appointments and the demoralizing nfluence which his opinions and conduct had upon them were seen in the loss of scores of millions of dollars of revenue in these years. The large gain in the collection is mainly due to the determined and avowed purpose of Gen Grant to secure an honest administration of the revenue laws and the appointment of Re publicans to office earnestly devoted to his economical policy.

During the recent session of Congress taxes have been reduced more than \$75,000,000 The taxes have been removed from transportstion by canals and railways, from sales by dealers and manufacturers. The income tax has been reduced to 21 per cent. on all incomes above \$2,000; and it is to expire at the end of two years. The tax on tea has been reduced from 25 to 15 cents per pound; on coffee from 5 to 3 cents; and the tax on sugar and molasses has been reduced in the aggregate \$12,000,000 per annum. By this reduction of taxation the ndustries of the people and the necessaries of life have been relieved of burdens amounting to millions. The funding bill is an important financial measure, which contemplates the the saving of interest upon the public debt by the exchange of outstanding six per cent. bonds for those of a lower rate of interest, to the amount of twenty-six millions and a half a year While a reduction in taxes transfers the burden of the debt from one year to another, from one generation to another, a reduction in the rate of interest is an actual saving to the country, not only for the present generation, but for al time. And yet these important and beneficent financial measures, intended to lighten the pub lic burdens, received little countenance and support from the Democratic party, whose responsibilities for the war, its losses, its expenditures, its debts, and its taxation, are so fear

Not faultless, but high, noble, and glorious, is the record of the Republican party. History will note it, and the world will gratefully remember it. In the light of this brief review of its achievements for patriotism, liberty, justice, and humanity, should not Republicans one and all, cling to their grand organization, rectify its mistakes, correct its errors, and keep it true to its past traditions and in harmony with the enlightened and progressive spirit of the age? So doing, may they not perpetuate their power until their beneficent principles

shall become the accepted policy of the nation HENRY WILSON, Chairman of the Congressional Republican Committee

JAS. H. PLATT, Secretary:

ciation. A large audience assembled on Friday even ing last, at Lincoln Hall, to hear an address by Attorney General AKERMAN, who commenced by saying that the meeting was called by the Southern Republican Association of Washing ton, composed of citizens of that section sojourning here, whose object was to show symliberty, have been restored, and the sublime pathy and give aid to their political friends at home. After an address on the constitution of the political parties of the country at the pres ent time, their course in reference to southern affairs &c. which occupied an hour and a hall recorded by history, and applauded and remem- in its delivery, Mr. AKERMAN concluded by defending the Republicans of the South from the charge of political incapacity, referring particularly to the legislation of the Confederate Congress, which wrecked the cause of the rebellion; and as to the carpet-baggers, it was known there were men in that Congress assuming to represent States, on the territory of which they were not allowed to tread, the States or part of States from which they came being in the possession of Union troops.

Encouraging Georgia Rebels.

The success of the Ku Klux rebel Democracy in North Carolina has emboldened the Klan all through the South. In Georgia they are as rampant and fierce as uncaged tigers. In the Legislature of that State they are carrying things with a high hand, and give a foretaste of the antics they intend to play should they succeed in ordering an election this fall. They will not hesitate to bring out the whole power of their Ku Klux hell-hounds. The bowie knife, the pistol, and the bludgeon will decide the contest. The New York Tribune is working in their interest, as it has been in the interest of the Southern rebels generally since it became the patron and friend of JEFF. DAVIS. It has three blows for the Republicans to one for the rebels, and that, with their temporary success in one or two